(XLIIId YEAR.) THE (No. 2165.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JULY 10, 1788.

COPENHAGEN, *April* 1.

THOUGH many of our young officers both of land and sea, presented themselves to enter into the service of the Imperial courts, the empress of Russia has only engaged six.—They will, by what we learn, have their dismission from our service, but they will at the same time keep their appointments.

Paul Jones (who is not blind, nor retired, as some papers announced) has likewise entered into the Russian service. The Russian minister, residing here, has remitted him one thousand Dutch ducats, and by what we learn he is engaged on very favourable conditions, and will in consequence set off soon for Petersburgh by the way of Sweden.

PARIS, *April* 3.

The same family compact by which the king of Spain claims 24,000 men of France, authorises the emperor to demand a similar succour of 24,000 scoops, or 24 millions of money, of the court of Versailles, which succour was stipulated to be granted in case the emperor, or the allies he is bound to assist, are attacked. We are assured, that the count de Mercy Argenteau, the Imperial ambassador, has received some fresh instructions from his court, charging him to represent to the king of France, that he ought to grant the required succour of 24,000 men.

MADRID, *April* 4.

The inundations have made dreadful ravages in all our provinces, especially that of Valladolid, where they were in fear for some hours of that beautiful city's being entirely carried away by the floods: Besides which many strong shocks of earthquakes have thrown down a number of public buildings and houses in Toloſa and Biſcay.

To the elevation of the waters may perhaps be attributed one cauſe of the earthquakes, and of a phænomenon which happened at a mountain near Talavera, called St. Michael's Mount, which was covered with very large pines. They lately heard subterraneous roarings in the mountain for three days together, at the end of which it sank down, and there remained no other marks of it than the tops of some of the trees, which grew on it before, and which just appeared above ground.

They afterwards saw on the surface a kind of lake of sulphureous water, out of which issued a sort of volcano with one large crater, clouds of fire, cinders, and a fœtid smoke, that infected all the environs for above the distance of a league.

Letters from Lisbon of the 24th, 25th, and 26th of last month, give dismal details of the calamities caused by inundations and tempests in Portugal.

CONSTANTINOPLE, *April.*

The grand standard of Mahomet was displayed the 9th of this month with the usual ceremonies at the foot of the staircase of the divan. This standard consists of a flag ornamented with horses tails, and its display announces the approaching departure of the grand vizir for the army. This minister and commander in chief designs at first to form his camp at Silistria, on the Danube, for the purpose of watching the motions of the two hostile armies, that of the Russians to the right, and that of the Austrians to the left, and to act as circumstances may require. He has the public opinion in his favour, and much is expected from his activity, prudence, and his valour. On the 9th of February the baron de Herbert, the Imperial internuncio, presented to the Porte a memorial, wherein is set forth his having been recalled, and requesting permission for himself and suite to depart, at the same time soliciting the necessary passports, to which the porte graciously consented, in consequence of which M. de Herbert and suite, on the 15th of February, embarked on board two French vessels freighted for that purpose, and bound to Leghorn, whence he will travel by land to Vienna.

VIENNA.

From the great loss the forces sustained in consequence of the foulness of the water at Furack, the emperor has been induced to remove his head quarters to Peterwaradin; and accordingly on the 26th of March, his equipage, &c. was sent to Saffe. In the mean time his Imperial majesty took the opportunity of visiting the forts of most importance in Transylvania.

The army of Marshal Lacy would have passed the save before this time, but for the floods and swell of the river. The troops, however, are collected at Semlin, and ready to be transported at a moment's warning. Their first enterprize will be the seige of Belgrade, the garrison of which, since the late sally, have remained quiet, and wait impatiently the arrival of the grand vizir, whom they expect at the head of 200,000 men. Every species of cruelty is increased on the unfortunate Christians in Belgade, whose heads are struck off on every little suspicion, without any ceremony; so that, on the whole, they passed a most miserable Easter. The Christians who have taken arms in Servia, revenge those severities on all the Turks who fall into their hands.

Prince Charles of Lichtenstein is said to be appointed to command the army in Croatia, consisting of 40,000 effective men.

The Spaniards are arming by sea with amazing diligence, and mean to dispute the passage of the Mediterranean with the Russian fleet, in consequence of a late treaty with the Porte, being the first treaty of alliance between them since the foundation of the Spanish monarchy. Whether Great-Britain will suffer this branch of the house of Bourbon to give laws to the Mediterranean, is a question that much interests our politicians; and the more so, from a knowledge that all this is done at the instigation of France, who, being restricted by the late treaty from arming in her own ports, adds as effectually to her marine by the Spanish preparations.

The states of Brabant have just voted the council subsidies, and affairs now begin to assume the appearance of tranquillity.

The supplement extraordinary to the Gazette of the 5th of April, gives an account of an action between a body of Turks, to the amount of 1000 men, who made an attempt to possess themselves of Bottuschan, on the 21st of March, and a detachment of Austrians under col. Fabry. The latter, after dispersing a number of flying squadrons, were at length attacked fiercely by the Turks, who were obliged to retire, through the superior skill or manœuvres of the Imperialists; and being afterwards worsted in two very obstinate assaults, the Turks were forced to abandon the enterprize, and leave the advantageous post of Bottuschan in the hands of col. Fabry, who has since received reinforcements to secure him against any further attempts.

LONDON, *April* 24.

The Turks, in all probability, will soon experience the loss of baron de Tott, through whose abilities and skill in military tactics the Russians had been prevented, during the last war, from forcing the passage of the Dardanelles and attacking Constantinople. He had the large and unmanageable cannon melted down, and small ones cast of thirty and forty pounders, and the Turkish soldiers were disciplined in the use of them till they became expert, and every approach to that capital was properly fortified and defended. There is no doubt, however, but they will profit by their former example; but the Turks will stand much more in need of the assistance of able commanders and engineers this war, than the last, as having double the force to contend with, and probably attacked on every side of their European territories, and even on part of their Asiatic provinces adjoining the Black Sea. It is however a mistake to suppose them unacquainted with the use of fire arms, yet they have no bayonets affixed to their pieces, but carry a sabre. Bayonets were of French invention, and adopted at the beginning of the present century.

The following is the extract of a letter from Cherbourgh, dated April 21.—"If we are to judge from the general complexion of affairs in this country, some object of magnitude is in agitation. When I wrote last I mentioned that a vast many artificers of different descriptions were employed on the cones, since which time every fit person in and about this place has been added to the number. The military, perhaps, believe what they wish should happen, but it is their united opinion there will soon be war; and the arrival of one of their body within two days from Spain, in a great degree sanctions the idea.

"He says every possible preparation is making throughout that kingdom, particularly in the great sea ports; and though Spain would scarce venture to enter into a war with England, in which she was not to be supported, yet from the reported excellent state of her marine, much might be done before you were in a state of resistance, whilst France, in consequence of a previous adjustment, could keep more than equal pace with your preparations.

"The reason assigned by the court of Madrid for her present exertions, is to oppose the entrance of the Russian squadron into the Mediterranean; but their whole force cannot be requisite for such a purpose, and even their exchequer is not in a state to run into any great unnecessary expence."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman on board the Houghton East-Indiaman, brought over by the Wycombe East-Indiaman, dated Canton, December 10, 1787.

"Dollars are very scarce among the Chinese, chiefly owing, I believe, to their being at war with the Chin Chew people (or more proper) there is now a war and famine in the interior parts of the country. The Chinese and Tartars are contending for liberty and property all the same (they say) as England was with America; it is shocking to see the unhappy wretches dying daily before the factories starved to death, owing to the scarcity and dearness of rice, and the scoundrels of Mandareens not giving them any relief; an instance of the nature of the police of China, respecting these unhappy objects.

"Many of the country captains (commanders of small ships employed in the country going to Bengal, Madras, Batavia, Malacca, &c.) pitying the distressed situation of these wretches, frequently relieved them by a free distribution of rice, and made an offer to take them on board where they would soon recover their debility, and allow them wages per month, the same as Chinese sailors; no, the rascally Mandareens told them they might go on board, but if any of them died, the captain must be answerable for their lives.

"You will see from the newspapers an account of the arrival of the fleet, and the particulars of a meeting, which happened about a week ago on board the Belvidere, in which many were wounded before they were quiet. My brother Charles assists Mr. Edward in attending the wounded men."

France has privately supplied Spain with a number of seamen, for the purpose of manning the fleet intended for the Mediterranean.

The Dutch treaty being now happily concluded, can no longer afford a pretence for clamour. The ground is therefore now shifted, and those who are enemies to the present administration, think that greater advantages ought to have been gained, no less than a free trade to the Dutch spice islands. This, however, was never asked; the great object was to break the connexion entered into between the States General and France about four years since; and which, happily for this country, by the late treaty, is virtually dissolved.

It has been reported, that the reasons of further concessions not having been made to us by the Dutch, is on account of a protest having been entered into by the French minister at the Hague. Such report is however, totally false. The French are too well convinced of their declining interest in the Dutch republic, to have attempted dictating the terms of our late negotiation.

The Venetians, it is thought, will not stand single among the Christian powers, who oppose the entrance of the Russians into the Mediterranean. Indeed from the present state of Russian manners, they would be to the full as disagreeable neighbours as the Ottomans.

So very numerous will the armies of the Porte be, in consequence of the vast reinforcements they will receive from Arabia, Persia and other friendly districts, that it is highly probable they will out number their antagonists, who being also in great force, one of these consequences must absolutely follow—The scene of action must be frequently changed, or famine will on both sides supercede the use of the sword.

So forcibly have the divan expressed in a circulating letter to the various independent Mahometan states, the injustice of the conduct of the two Imperial invaders, that their long cherished animosities against the subjects of the Sublime Porte have been wholly laid aside; and they are now arming with the utmost alacrity in one common cause, to repel the efforts of those whom they are taught to believe, have without provocation, or even the pretext of justice, entered into a league to extirpate, without exception all the followers of Mahomet.

May 6. Our correspondent at Belgrade, under date the 19th of March, informs us, that no person was allowed to go in or out of that place, without the express permission of the pacha or governor; that persons of every description were literally obliged to help in repairing the fortifications, having guards with drawn sabres over them for the purpose, and that arms had been distributed to all the Greek and Christian inhabitants, who had been previously sworn to use them for the defence of Belgrade and Servia.

The 80,000 Turks, sent from Constantinople to Oczakow, have been ordered to march towards the frontiers of Poland, in order to join the other troops to oppose the Austrians and Russians.

On the 7th ult. there was a smart engagement within 3 leagues of Chocsim, between 3000 Turks

and 700 Auſtrians. The reſiſtance of the latter was ſo vigorous and perſevering, as to oblige the infidels to retire with great loſs, the chriſtians having 70 men killed and 150 wounded.

May 16. In conſequence of the diſpute with the emperor of Morocco, commodore Croſby has left Italy, and repaired with his ſquadron to Gibraltar, in order to protect the Britiſh veſſels which may be paſſing the Straits. A ſtrict attention, on the part of the ſquadron, will always be able to prevent the piracies of the Mooriſh cruiſers, the principal ſeaports in the emperor's dominions being ſituated in or near the Straits of Gibraltar.

There are not leſs than 1000 Britiſh veſſels annually paſs the Straits, in their way to the ports of Spain, Italy, Turkey and the Levant,

Extract of a letter from Gibraltar, March 31.

"All communication between this place and the territories of the emperor of Morocco is at an end —No Engliſh is now admitted into his ports, nor are the Engliſh allowed to carry merchandiſe or letters by land. The emperor has made a demand of the court of England of 10,000 barrels of gun-powder, requiring likewiſe that they ſend this as a preſent from him to the Porte. The following is a copy of the curious letter he ſent all the conſuls at Tangiers on the 8th inſtant:—

"*In the name of God! To all the conſuls;*
Peace to him who followeth the right way.

"Know ye, that for theſe thirty years, that we have obſerved the conduct of the Engliſh, and ſtudied their character, we have always found that they *never kept their word*. We never could dive into their character, becauſe they have no other than that of *telling lies*. We are acquainted with the character of other chriſtian nations; we know that they keep their word; but a nation like the Engliſh, of which there is no knowing the character, who know not how to keep their word, and who only can *tell lies*, does not deſerve that we ſhould ſpeak or write any thing to them; for according to our religion, a *lie* is the moſt abominable of all vices. Their ambaſſador, Curtis, told us, that he had orders from his court, that the ſhips built on our ſlips, and which we were to ſend to Gibraltar, ſhould be there completely fitted. In conſequence of which, we ſent thoſe ſhips to Gibraltar, provided with every thing neceſſary, and with money; but he ſent back our ſhips, and nothing was done to them; but what offends us moſt is, that he even ſends back the ſhips which we had ſent to conduct them to our brother the Sultan Abdulhamed, whom God preſerve. After this, it is not neceſſary to add more.

"On the 17th of the Moon Jumadilala, of the year 1702—that is February 25, 1788."

By letters from Liſbon, dated the 15th ult. and received by yeſterday's mail, we learn, that the emperor of Morocco had publiſhed a declaration of war againſt Great-Britain, and had given licence to his cruiſers to ſeize upon all Britiſh veſſels.—The cauſe aſſigned by the emperor for this extraordinary ſtep is avowed to be, our not having ſent two frigates to conduct and convoy the Mooriſh ambaſſador to Conſtantinople.

We are aſſured for fact, that 20 ſail of the line are ready for ſea at Cadiz, deſtined to oppoſe the entrance of the Ruſſians into the Mediterranean; and that the Spaniſh miniſtry have declared the ſame to the Ruſſian ambaſſador at Madrid.

The king of Sweden is expected, in the courſe of the preſent ſummer, to pay a viſit to this country.

NEW-YORK, *May* 22.

"Thurſday laſt arrived the ſhip Neptune, captain Martin, from Gibraltar, from which place ſhe made her paſſage in 29 days. In the Neptune came paſſenger, captain Wilks of the royal artillery, &c.

"This gentleman informs, that the emperor of Morocco, having taken umbrage at ſome indignity which he conceived to have been offered him by the Engliſh, had ordered all the Britiſh veſſels from his ports, and would not allow even the ſmalleſt communication to be kept up between his ſubjects and the garriſon of Gibraltar, nor an article of proviſion to be tranſported thither.—That in conſequence of theſe orders, the Engliſh merchants, factors, &c. had retired from the barbarian's dominions with the utmoſt expedition.—The Britiſh conſul at Tangiers, being informed of theſe proceedings, was alſo preparing to depart; the governor of that port, however, underſtanding his intentions, requeſted him to remain a ſhort time further, inſinuating that affairs might yet take an amicable turn.

"It is known that the emperor of Morocco, muſt for religion ſake, aſſiſt the Turks—and it is alſo known, that the Engliſh are aſſiſting the empreſs of Ruſſia, againſt the Turks—This may be the cauſe of umbrage in the emperor."

June 24. We learn by a veſſel that arrived here laſt week from Dublin, that on her paſſage off the banks of Newfoundland, ſhe fell in with a ſquadron of ſhips of war, conſiſting of two of 44 guns, two of 32, and two armed brigs of 16; the above veſſel kept company with them for ten days, during which time they never hailed her, or ſhewed any indication to be ſpoke with; they had no colours up, but from the uniform of the officers they appeared to be French men of war.

On the arrival of his excellency *John Adams*, Eſquire, at Boſton, on the 17th inſtant, after an abſence of nine years, the legiſlature of that commonwealth, being then in ſeſſion, addreſſed him as follows:

SIR,

THE return of yourſelf and family to the United States, and to this your native ſtate in particular, is gratifying to all who recollect your many ſucceſsful labours in the ſervice of your country.

To the patriot citizens of a free commonwealth, the affection of an enlightened people, will appear the moſt illuſtrious reward.

The legiſlature of Maſſachuſetts, juſt to the merit of all her citizens, and particularly mindful of yours, participate in the public ſatisfaction which is manifeſt on your arrival: And in theſe congratulations, the legiſlature are confident that they expreſs the ſentiments of the people.

To the foregoing addreſs Mr. Adams returned the following anſwer:

To the honourable the legiſlature of the commonwealth of Maſſachuſetts.

THE kind and condeſcending congratulations of ſo illuſtrious a body as the legiſlature of Maſſachuſetts, on my arrival with my family, in this my native country, does me great honour, and demands my moſt grateful acknowledgments.

If the dangers and fatigues which have fallen to my ſhare in the courſe of a memorable revolution, have contributed in any degree to the acquiſition or ſecurity of thoſe ineſtimable bleſſings of independence and peace, of commerce and territory, of civil and religious liberty, which this highly favoured nation now enjoy, the reflection on them will be a ſource of conſolation to me to my lateſt period, and the candour and indulgence with which they have been received by my fellow-citizens, will ever be remembered with gratitude.

JOHN ADAMS.

By the UNITED STATES in CONGRESS aſſembled, *June* 11, 1788

On the report of the committee, conſiſting of Mr. Dane, Mr. Hamilton and Mr. Brown, to whom was referred a petition of John Buchanan and other invalids, and who were ordered to take into conſideration the invalid eſtabliſhment:

Reſolved, That each ſtate ſhall have credit in its general account with the United States for ſuch ſums as became due to the invalids before the firſt day of January, 1782, and which have been or ſhall be paid to them by the ſtate; and for ſuch ſums as became due to invalids from the ſaid firſt day of January, 1782, inclusive, to the firſt day of January, 1788, and which have been or ſhall be paid to them by any ſtate, the ſtate ſhall have credit in the exiſting ſpecie requiſitions of Congreſs; and for ſums that may ſo become due after January, 1788, and be paid by any ſtate, the ſtate ſhall have credit in the ſpecie requiſitions of Congreſs which may hereafter be made.

Reſolved, That no perſon ſhall be entitled to a penſion as an invalid, who has not or ſhall not before the expiration of ſix months from this time make application therefor, and produce the requiſite certificates and evidence to entitle him thereto.

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA, *June* 30.

Extracts from the journal of congreſs, Friday, June 6, 1788.

Reſolved, That the geographer of the United States be and he is hereby directed to aſcertain, by himſelf, or by a deputy duly appointed for the purpoſe, the boundary line between the United States and the ſtates of New-York and Maſſachuſetts, agreeably to the deeds of ceſſion of the ſaid ſtates.

That the ſaid geographer inform the executive of the ſtates of New-York and Maſſachuſetts of the time of running the ſaid line, in order that they, or either of them may, if they think proper, have perſons attending at the time.

That the ſaid geographer or his deputy having run the meridian between Lake Erie and the ſtate of Pennſylvania, and marked and noted down in his field-book proper land marks for perpetuating the ſame, ſhall proceed to make a ſurvey of the land lying weſt of the ſaid line between Lake Erie and the ſtate of Pennſylvania, ſo as to aſcertain the quantity thereof and make return of ſuch ſurvey to the board of treaſury, who are hereby authoriſed and empowered at any time before or after ſuch ſurvey, to ſell the ſaid tract in whole at private ſale for a price not leſs than three-fourths of a dollar per acre in ſpecie or public ſecurities drawing intereſt.

BALTIMORE, *June* 24.

A copy of a letter from a gentleman in the ſtate of Georgia, to his friend in Frederick-town, dated Burk county, April 20, 1788.

"DEAR SIR,

"THIS ſtate is at preſent involved in a very diſtreſſing war with the Indians of the Creek nation:—They have lain on our frontiers ever ſince early in laſt ſummer, from which they make frequent incurſions, and do much miſchief; they have killed and ſcalped upwards of fifty perſons, ſome of which they have butchered in a moſt cruel manner. Within about three weeks ſince, they have killed and ſcalped the beſt part of one family, only fifteen miles from this place; the man had juſt ſtepped out in order to go to one of his neighbours; after he had got a ſmall diſtance from his houſe, he looked back and ſaw ten Indians running to the houſe, and at the ſame time one of them met his brother running from the houſe, whom they killed and ſcalped; they then run in, killed his wife, four children and two negroes, and ſhot a girl of about ſeven years old through the body, and ſcalped her; they took from his wife a child ſhe had in her arms, of about four weeks old, and laid it before a large fire in the houſe, where it was found roaſted to ſuch a degree that it ſurvived but a few days; the little girl who was ſhot through the body and ſcalped, but who ſtill lives, ſays, there were two white men with the Indians, and that it was one of them that ſhot and ſcalped her.—We have reaſon to believe that there are white people with the Indians, who make them much worſe than they would be; there are ſeveral who have been active tories in the late war with the Britiſh, and have not been able to obtain permiſſion to return to this ſtate, who have mixed among the Indians, and take every opportunity of wreaking their vengeance on the poor inoffenſive frontier inhabitants.——The cauſe of the preſent war is ſomething ſingular:—At the laſt treaty we had with them, about eighteen months ſince, the commiſſioners thought proper to take five Indians as hoſtages for fulfilling the promiſes they had made; one of them that could not brook confinement, was found one morning dead, with a cord round his neck, one end of which was faſtened to a garden-poſt, and his hands and feet on the ground—this the Indians looked upon to have been done by us deſignedly; his relations, according to their cuſtom, came down, and put to death one white man in one of the frontier counties. A certain captain Alexander immediately collected a party of men, and went in ſearch of the Indians; he found 10 encamped in the woods, who had always been our friends, but equally in vain did they call out—"We are your friends," or beg for mercy; the party killed nine of them, one only eſcaping to carry the doleful news to his brethren. This enraged them ſo that we have not one friend among them; whereas before this happened, one half of the nation were much attached to us, and kept the reſt from doing us any injury.—General Clark went out laſt fall with 150 men, and advanced a conſiderable diſtance into their country, where he met a party of Indians of about the ſame number, encamped near a branch by a thick wood, into which they ran as ſoon as general Clark appeared. The general ſent out a party of his men round the head of the branch, under the command of colonel Coleman, in order to fire upon them from both ſides, which they effected; both parties advanced near to the branch, a very warm and obſtinate engagement enſued; the Indians made two different eſſays from the branch, to force their way through, but were as often repulſed; the action laſted from ſome time in the afternoon, 'till night ſeparated them. General Clark's account of the action was as follows:—12 privates killed and 13 wounded of our party—25 Indians killed in attempting to force the lines, and it is ſuppoſed as many were killed in the branch; the number wounded he could not aſcertain, as the Indians ſtill continued in the branch; the general's party took all their baggage, conſiſting of 150 packs and blankets, 30 braſs camp kettles, and all their ammunition, except what they had in their powder-horns.

"General Clark is now out with about 400 men, in the upper part of the ſtate; general Twiggs with about 200, in the middle, and general Jackſon with 150 men in the lower part.—The houſe of aſſembly, at the laſt ſeſſion, paſſed an act for the raiſing of 1500 regular troops, to act againſt the Indians, 500 of which have been inliſted and are now on duty.—The commiſſioners appointed by the legiſlature of this ſtate, agreeable to a requiſition of Congreſs, to ſettle the diſturbance between us and the Indians, are—general Matthews, late governor of this ſtate; general Pickins, for the ſtate of South-Caroliná; and colonel Blount, for North-Carolina. The commiſſioners have had a meeting, and have ſent off a flag with the preliminaries of a treaty.—Should the Indians refuſe to treat, Congreſs then will take the matter in hand, and, I hope, will adopt ſuch meaſures, as will eſtabliſh for us a permanent and laſting peace."

Extract of a letter, dated Croſs Mills, April 2, 1788, *to a gentleman in this town.*

"We are here in a perfect ſtate of warfare, which you will ſee by the following account of unprovoked hoſtilities, committed by the ſouthern tribes of Indians, ſince my laſt arrival here. The 17th of January, Meſſrs. Jordon Gibſon and Charles Morgan, were ſhot and ſcalped in the road between the Long Land and Bledſoe's Lick, the former was a native of South-Carolina, and about 80 years of age, the latter was late of Virginia, a young man, he lived 13 days and died of his wounds. The 20th of February, a Mr. Martin, and a gentleman from Maryland, whoſe name I have forgot, were killed and ſcalped. The 12th of March, colonel James Robertſon's ſon, a young lad, was killed at a ſugar camp, within a few hundred yards of his father's habitation; his head was cut off, carried away, and another lad that was with him taken priſoner. The 20th ult. a party of Indians attacked colonel Mac Bledſoe's dwelling-houſe, about 10 o'clock at night, with guns, war clubs, tomahawks and ſtones; they continued the attack about ten minutes and then made their eſcape by moon-light, taking with them two horſes that were in the ſtable, and killing ſeveral cows on their retreat—one man only was wounded in the chin. The night following, they viſited the Croſs, and with malice prepenſe, being inſti-

gated by the devil, did then and there feloniously take away all our cavalry, except one little horse that they could not catch, notwithstanding we had put them into an enclosure, adjoining Rorz Tuchahoe. About the same time Curtis Williams was killed and scalped on Mill creek.—The 26th, Mr. William Montgomery at Drakes creek, had three sons (small lads) killed and scalped in the field, where they were at work in sight of the house, and their poor mother stood and beheld the tragical scene.—It is my opinion if those cruelties were perpetrated in any other country but this, it would rouse the resentment of a whole nation to chastise such barbarous banditties of inhuman savages. But this mischief is done at present in an obscure corner of America, on the west side of the mountains, and far from government—by the time such news travels 1000 or 1500 miles, and reaches Baltimore or Philadelphia, it will give less emotion and excite less pity than the mere rehearsal of a tragedy that has perhaps been wrote 1000 years ago. However, I think that affairs between those hostile tribes of Indians and us are verging fast to a crisis—we must attempt to extirminate them shortly—if we succeed, we shall be peaceable and happy; if not, we must give up this country to them, and such of us as may survive, must seek an asylum elsewhere."

July 8. A very violent gust accompanied with hail and rain, happened on Sunday afternoon, which did considerable damage in this town and neighbourhood.—A poor woman and her two children in a house between the town and point, were struck dead by lightning; a great quantity of growing grain was blown down; also several fences and houses much injured.—From the continuance and violence of the storm, we are apprehensive that we shall shortly hear of more injury being sustained in the country and among the shipping in the bay.

ANNAPOLIS, *July* 10.

By the UNITED STATES in CONGRESS assembled, June 24, 1788.

ON a report of the board of treasury, to whom was referred a letter of Andrew Dunscomb, Esquire, commissioner of the state of Virginia for settling their accounts with the United States, addressed to his excellency the governor of the said state, and dated on the 23d of May last;

Resolved, That the several states be allowed three months in addition to the time limited by the ordinance of the seventh of May, 1787, for exhibiting to the said district commissioners their respective accounts against the United States; and that three months be added to the twelve months mentioned in the said ordinance, for terminating the commission of the said district commissioners.

Resolved, That the several states be authorised to transmit to the accomptant of the treasury, the commissioner of army accounts, and to the general board of commissioners to be appointed in pursuance of the ordinance of the seventh of May, 1787, such additional vouchers or other testimony as they may think necessary to support any claims by them exhibited to the respective officers aforesaid—Provided the same be transmitted at least six months previous to the termination of the office of the general board, as fixed by the ordinance above mentioned.

CHARLES THOMSON, Sec.

Messrs. GREEN,

BE pleased to publish in your next paper the following extracts of an act passed last session, entitled, An additional supplementary act to the act for building a new church in the city of Annapolis.

Be it enacted, That the said trustees may file a bill in equity against any person or persons, their agents or attornies, in the county court where they respectively reside, and the justices of the said courts respectively, shall and they are hereby authorised and required to proceed in a summary way, at the first court, to compel a discovery of the materials taken, and payment of the sum adjudged to be due, with all legal costs, and execution shall thereupon issue, returnable to the next court, any law limiting the jurisdiction of the county court notwithstanding.

And be it enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for the said trustees to recover from any of the subscribers to the said church on the new subscription, who shall be in arrear after the twentieth day of June next, the sum or sums due from him or them, in the court aforesaid, together with all legal costs, by way of motion to the court, provided that the person against whom such motion shall be made hath ten days previous notice thereof; provided also, that if the person against whom such motion may be made, or his attorney, shall desire a jury to be empannelled, the court shall direct a jury to be immediately sworn to try whether he did assume to pay, and whether he hath paid; and it shall be lawful for the said court to direct judgment to be entered on the verdict rendered with costs, and execution shall thereupon issue, returnable to the next court.

It is with much concern the trustees find themselves obliged to inform all those who are delinquent subscribers, or purchasers of materials, that unless payment be made before the next county court, they shall be under the necessity of having recourse to the speedy remedy given by the above act.

SAMUEL CHASE,
WILLIAM PACA,
UPTON SCOTT,
JOHN RIDOUT,
THOMAS HYDE,
} trustees.

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the post-office Annapolis, which, if not taken up before the fifth day of October next, will be sent to the general post-office as dead letters.

ARMSTRONG and TAYLOR, St. Mary's county.

James Brice, Nancy Odle Brewer, John Bowlis, Annapolis; Osborn Brathers, Richard Brent, Thomas Barry, Prince-George's county; captain Buchanan, care of Robert Young; captain Robert Brown, care of Thomas Contee, Nottingham; Dr. Oswald Brooke (2), John Baden, inspector, near Nottingham; captain Thomas Boyle, Patuxent; William Chandler Brent, Port-Tobacco; Dr. James Gloster Brehan (2), St. Mary's county.

John Callahan (2), Garrit Comerford (2), Samuel Chew, Rush Crochran, Richard Clerk (3), care of John [illegible], Annapolis; Margaret Carroll, Mr. Cross, Patuxent; Garland Callis, Prince-George's county; Joseph Cassereho, Calvert county.

Joseph Doulton, Joseph Davis, John Doughty, William Dancer, Mr. Downs, Annapolis; Mr. Dugan, at Mr. Galloways, Maryland; captain Thomas Dobbins, Nottingham; Duldney Deamer, Charles county; John De Butts, Joseph Dennison, St. Mary's county.

Peter Emerson, Hunting-town.

John Fitch, Annapolis; John Fairbank, at Andrew Hammonds, Anne-Arundel county; Standish Forde, care of Mr. Thomas, near Leonard-town.

Alexander Gunn, James Gardner, Annapolis; Eliza Grant, William Gibbons, Redmd. Grace, Patuxent; Thomas Glisson, near Upper Marlborough; Thomas Gantt, Prince-George's county; John Grahame (3), Lower Marlborough; rev. George Goldie, St. Mary's county.

Judge Hanson, Aquila Hall, Henry Hollingsworth, Annapolis; Dr. Leonard Hollyday (2), Philip Hodgkin, Nottingham; Benjamin Hall (2), Edward Harris, Prince-George's county; John Hyndman, Pig-Point; Nicholas Harwood, Abell Hill, Anne-Arundel county; Thomas Harwood 3d. (4), Elizabeth Headon, Lower Marlborough; William Herbert, near Point-Lookout.

Thomas Johnson, Annapolis; Thomas Johnson, Frederick-town; Rinaldo Johnson (2), Prince-George's county.

Dominick Kinnen, Annapolis.

Miss Lee, Blenheim; William Lyles, near Nottingham; Edward Leigh, Leonard town; Robert Lilburn, St. Inigoes.

Gilbert Middleton, Luther Martin, James Mesger, Mr. Major, Annapolis; John Mitchell, Lower Marlborough; John M'Dougall (2), St. Mary's county.

Benjamin B. Norris, Annapolis.

William Pace, Charles Wilson Peale (2), William Pinkney, Thomas Pownall, Annapolis.

Hon. John Rogers (3), James Ringgold, John Randall, Polly Robinson, Miss Rose, Richard Ridgely, Annapolis; Edward Richardson, near Annapolis; Miss Rozer, Notley-hall; William Ragsdale, Prince-George's county.

Joseph Spencer, Annapolis; Mary Smith, Joseph Sim, Patuxent; William Sinclair, Lower Marlborough; Joseph Sprigg, Calvert county; Henry G. Sotheron, John or Francis Swails, St. Mary's county.

Elizabeth Topping, John Theasin, Annapolis; Mr. Thornton, John Taylor, St. Mary's county.

James Van Bibber, Annapolis; Elie Vallette, care of William Brogden, near Queen-Anne; George Vaughan, Upper Marlborough.

Thomas Wilson, Annapolis; Wilkinson and Gray, Hunting-town; John Weems, Blenheim; John B. Wathers, Newport; Mrs. Captain Wilkinson, Benedict; Robert Young, Calvert county.

F. GREEN, D. P. M.

*** All persons sending to the post office for letters are requested to send the money, as none will be delivered without.

We have for SALE, *lately imported*,

SEVERAL pieces of mahogany furniture, consisting of chairs, tables of various kinds, side-boards, cheese trays, and cases for knives and forks, which will be sold cheap for ready money.

We should be glad to treat for terms with any person who would undertake to fill in and complete our wharf at the mouth of the Dock.

CRACROFT and HODGKIN.

Annapolis, July 9, 1788. w 3

July 9, 1788.

FOR SALE,

THAT elegant and well bred imported horse VENETIAN, whose strain of blood is looked on equal to any horse in the world; that, with his performances on the turf, are properly authenticated, and to be seen at London-town, where the horse now stands. Nine months credit will be given, if required, on giving bond with approved security. For further particulars apply to

JOHN CRAGGS.

July 8, 1788.

NOTICE is hereby given, that we, the subscribers, intend to apply to the next court held in Prince-George's county, for a commission under the late act of assembly, to ascertain the bounds and mark the lines of two tracts of land, one called PART of RILEY's DISCOVERY, it being part of the original tract called RILEY's DISCOVERY, and one other tract called JAMES's GIFT being part of the original tract called CHELSEY.

BENJAMIN HALL,
RICHARD LAMAR.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend, under the above-mentioned commission, to ascertain the boundaries and mark the lines of a tract of land called PARTNERSHIP,

BENJAMIN HALL.

July 31, 1788.

I HEREBY forewarn all persons from giving credit to any of my servants without a written order from me.

ANNE ODLE.

Aquasco, on Patuxent river, July 9, 1788.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 22d of June last, living at Aquasco, in Prince-George's county, two apprentice indian boys, named NEWMAN and ALEXANDER CHANEY, about nineteen years of age each; Reuben had on and took with him two nabrig shirts and trousers, a gray beaver coating coat, mankeen jacket, shoes and buckles; he is about five feet five inches high, fresh complexion, small hole and cleft between hair, and a very good workman. Alexander had on and took with him, two shirts and one pair of trousers of osnabrigs, a gray knap'd jacket, and jeans coat, about five feet seven inches high, much pitted with the small-pox, down look, and lisps in his talk. M'Bride's relations live in Sunberry, Pennsylvania, whither they may attempt to get, or to Kent county, on the eastern shore of Maryland, where Currey has friends, though it is probable they will continue together, as they were very intimate. Whoever takes up said lads, and secures them so that their masters may get them again, shall have eight dollars reward, and reasonable charges if brought home, paid by

GEORGE VAUGHAN.

June 18, 1788.

Pursuant to the last will and testament of captain John Eden, late of St. Mary's county, deceased, will be sold, at public sale, for ready money or crop tobacco, on Wednesday the 16th day of July next, at Chaptico, if fair, if not the next fair day,

THREE tracts of land lying in St. Mary's county, within two miles of Chaptico aforesaid; one tract whereon John Bradburn now lives, supposed to contain about 200 acres, the other two tracts adjoining each other, containing 137 acres; at the same time and place will be sold at public vendue, two negroes, belonging to the estate of the aforesaid deceased, consisting of a woman, a boy and three children.

MARGARET EDEN, executrix.

Just imported from LONDON, in the ship THOMAS and SALLY, captain FIELDER DORSETT, commander, and to be sold at Nottingham and Upper Marlborough, on Patuxent river,

A VARIETY of goods too tedious to mention particulars. Goods, cash, and bills of exchange given for tobacco. All bills drawn on Alexander and Benjamin Contee, in London, we have and shall give timely advice of. No bills on them, but what are drawn or endorsed by Benjamin Contee or myself, will be paid. Those will be duly honoured and punctually paid.

THOMAS CONTEE, Agent.

AN ENGLISH SCHOOL.

WILL be opened in the city of Annapolis, next door to Mr. Petty's store, Corn-hill street, on the first week in July next, for the instruction of youth, by the public's most humble servant,

NICHOLAS LEPPE.

PROPOSALS,

For Printing by Subscription

THE

DEBATES

OF THE

CONVENTION

OF THE STATE OF

MARYLAND,

On the Constitution proposed for the

UNITED STATES,

As taken in short-hand by T. Lloyd.

1st. This work shall be printed in one volume, octavo, (supposed to make about three hundred pages) on fine paper and a new *American* type.

2d. The price to subscribers shall be 5/4, one half to be paid at the time of subscribing, the remainder on the delivery of the volume.

3d. Subscribers for twelve copies shall have a thirteenth *gratis*.

*** The indispensable engagements of Mr. Lloyd have prevented him from attending to this publication earlier, but it shall be put to press as soon as 600 copies are subscribed for, and executed in the most impartial manner.

Subscriptions are received by Messieurs F. and S. Green, Annapolis; Mr. J. Hayes, Baltimore; Mr. T. Seddon and the Editor, Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, May 30, 1788

Annapolis, July 1, 1788.

FINDING that a number of our former customers remain in arrears, which balances have been on book a considerable time, puts the subscribers under the disagreeable necessity of giving a third notice, as two former ones were not attended to, as was expected. Those, who we are indebted to, are daily calling for their balances, and without those who are indebted to us will settle their respective balances, it remains out of our power to answer the demands on us. We therefore hope and expect, that all under the above description will settle their balances, on or before the first day of August next, which will enable us to answer what we are desirous of doing. If this reasonable request is not complied with, necessity, it is very probable, will compel a pursuit of measures very disagreeable, though it is hoped it will not be the case.

MAYBURY and SMITH.

By the UNITED STATES in CONGRESS assembled, *May* 8th, 1788.

On a report of the board of treasury, to whom was referred a motion of Mr. Carrington,

RESOLVED, That Congress proceed to the election of two commissioners for settling the accounts of the five great departments, to continue in office one year.

Ordered, That the commissioners of accounts for the quarter-master's, commissioners, hospital, marine and cloathing departments, with the approbation of the board of treasury, commence suits in behalf of the United States, against all persons in any of the said departments who stand chargeable with public monies, and whose accounts shall not be lodged with the proper commissioners within four months, computed from the present date, and that this order be published in the several states for the period above mentioned.

Resolved, That the said commissioners be directed to continue their unremitted attention to the final adjustment of all accounts which have arisen in the said departments, and to the recovery of all sums for which suits may be commenced, and that at the termination of their commission they deposit with the register of the treasury all the books and papers of their respective offices, and the account and abstract of the sums due from individuals, in order that immediate measures may be adopted for the recovery of the same.

Congress proceeded to the election, and the ballots being taken,——

M. Jonathan Burrall was elected a commissioner for settling the accounts of the quarter-master's and commissaries department, and

Mr. Benjamin Walker was elected commissioner for settling the accounts of the hospital, marine, and cloathing departments.

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

6

March 9, 1788.

Pursuant to a decree of the high court of chancery of the state of Virginia, obtained for the sale of the estate of John Semple, deceased, for the payment of his debts, will be sold upon the premises, on Monday, the 8th of September next,

ONE tract of land, in Prince-William county, containing about twenty-two acres, on which is erected a forge, grist and saw-mill, commonly known by the name of the Occoquan Works.—This seat is equal to any in the state for water-works, as it stands on navigable water and is supplied by a large and constant stream.

Also will be sold at the above works, on the same day, one other tract of land, situate on Occoquan river in said county, called Peyton's Land.—Also another tract of land, situate on said river, near the above lands, and in the county of Prince-William, containing 2500 acres; and at the same time and place will be sold, sundry negroes and utensils, appertaining to the said works.

Also will be sold, at the above place and on the same day, a tract of land, laying in Fairfax county, situate on the river Occoquan, and near the above works, containing 355 acres.

And on Friday the 12th of September next, will be sold on the premises, one tract of land, situate on the Great-Falls of Patowmack, in Loudon county, containing 608 acres, with liberty of cutting wood on about 15000 acres adjoining thereto, belonging to Bryan Fairfax, Esq; also two other tracts of land, near to the Great-Falls and in the county of Loudon, one containing 500 acres, and the other 394 acres, will be sold at the same time and place.

Also will be sold at Leesburg, on Monday the 15th of September next, being the first day of Loudon court, one tract of land, called Read's Land, situate in Loudon county, containing 400 acres.—Also all the land and ore banks, purchased by John Semple of Thomas and Samuel Aubry, situate on Patowmack river and on Catoctin mountain; and also the right to a small part within the said Aubry's land, purchased by said Semple from lord Fankerville.

And on Friday the 19th of September next, will be sold at Keeptriste furnace, one tract of land, situate in Berkeley county, on the head of the Shenandoah Falls, called Friend's Ore-Bank, containing about 100 acres.—Also one other tract of land, on the river Patowmack, near the above, containing about 2600 acres, whereon is erected a furnace called Keeptriste.—Likewise a tract of land on the same river, lying in Berkeley county, containing about 400 acres.——The above lands will be sold in tracts, or divided to suit the purchaser better where they are large.

The purchaser or purchasers of the Occoquan works, and the lands contiguous thereto, and the slaves, will be allowed credit, upon giving bond on interest, with approved security, to pay one fourth of the purchase money in one year, one other fourth in two years, another fourth in three years, and the remaining fourth part in four years.—The purchasers of the other lands will have one year's credit for one half of the purchase money, and two years for the other half, on giving bond on interest with approved security.——We agree to advertise and make sale of the above lands and property, at the times and places mentioned, as commissioners appointed by the high court of chancery.

JOHN LAWSON,
GEORGE GILPIN,
LEVEN POWELL.

8

N. B. Should any of the days appointed for the sale of the above lands prove wet, the sale will commence on the next fair day.

Mount Vernon, March 6, 1788.

ROYAL GIFT, and the KNIGHT of MALTA,

Two valuable imported jack-asses,

WILL cover mares and jennies at Mount Vernon the ensuing spring, for (on account of the scarcity of cash) three guineas the season, two shillings and six pence to the groom, for his care of, and attention to, the females.

The first is of the most valuable race in the kingdom of Spain—the other is of the best breed in the island of Malta.

ROYAL GIFT (now 6 years old) has increased in size since he covered last season, and not a jenny, and hardly a mare to which he went, missed.

The KNIGHT of MALTA will be four years old this spring, about fourteen hands high, most beautifully formed for an ass, and extremely light, active and sprightly, comparatively speaking resembling a fine courser.

These two jacks seem as if designed for different purposes, but equally valuable; the first, by his weight and great strength, to get mules for slow and heavy draught; the other, by his activity and sprightliness, for quicker movements. The value of mules on account of their longevity, strength, hardiness and cheap keeping, is too well known to need description.

MAGNOLIO,

STANDS at the same place for two guineas the season, and two shillings and six pence to the groom—The money, in both cases, to be paid before the jennies or mares are taken away, as no accounts will be kept.

Good pasture, well enclosed, will be provided at half a dollar per week, for the convenience of those who incline to leave their mares or jennies, and every reasonable care will be taken of them, but they will not be ensured against thefts, escapes, or accidents.

JOHN FAIRFAX, Overseer.

10

Port-Tobacco, November 2, 1787.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away a few weeks ago, a negro man named BOB, about six feet high, a dark mulatto, by trade a blacksmith, and is also a rough carpenter; his cloaths are unknown, as he took with him a variety; when he speaks it is in a loud voice and very earnest; he has a scar in the palm of his right hand. He had in his possession a written permission, signed by Walter Pye, his former master, to hire himself wherever he chose, and with this and a forged pass it is likely he will endeavour to make his escape; he was seen at Annapolis during the last races, and went towards Baltimore. Whoever will secure the said negro Bob, so that we get him again, shall receive the above reward, on application to major John Swan of Baltimore, Robert Couden, Esq; of Annapolis, or the subscribers.

J. H. STONE, and CO.

N. B. All masters of vessels are warned not to take him on board their vessels.

16

Forty Silver Dollars, or *Five Half Joes Reward*,

FOR apprehending one of the most unprincipled fellows in the state of Maryland, a dark mulatto slave named DICK, who absconded yesterday evening; he is about five feet eight inches high, well made and active, is about 28 years of age, has a scar by the right eye, which is very obvious upon examination; had with him an old turn'd cloth coat, jacket and breeches, yarn stockings, osnabrig shirt and trousers, a felt hat, a pair of shoes and steel buckles, with a few other cloathes, but if possible by any stroke of villany to acquire more, I make no doubt he will effect it.—If caught great care ought to be taken to secure him properly, as he is master of such address that there is few people on whom he would not impose; he ran away about three months ago, and was brought from Red Stone, but I conjecture that he will now make to the eastern shore, or to the Delaware state, or Pennsylvania, or endeavour to get on board some vessel. I will give the above reward to any person who will put him in Baltimore gaol, so that I get him again, or in addition thereto all reasonable travelling charges when delivered to me in the upper part of Anne-Arundel county and state of Maryland.

CHARLES ALEXANDER WARFIELD.

13

N. B. All masters of vessels and others are forewarned harbouring or carrying him off at their peril.

TWENTY DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Saint Mary's county, and state of Maryland, a negro man named NACE, about twenty-five years of age, of a dark complexion, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high; his cloaths uncertain, as he had many, and very likely may shift them. The above negro formerly belonged to my brother Robert Abell, who lately removed to Kentucky, and believe he ran away on account of his unwillingness to go out with him, although I purchased him some time before, he thinking it was a sham sale, in order to keep him until my brother set off, and then that he was to be confined and carried out with him. The above reward will be paid to any one securing the said negro in any gaol so that I may get him again, and if brought home the above reward and all reasonable travelling charges, including what the law allows.

SAMUEL ABELL, Younger.

7

JAMES WILLIAMS,

Has just to Hand,

A CONSIDERABLE supply of old spirit and rum, old Cognac, French and peach Brandy, old Madeira, (London particular) old Lisbon, Teneriffe, claret and Port wines, sweet oil, olives, capers, loaf and muscovado sugars, coffee, chocolate, best hyson, congo, and bohea teas, pepper, jar raisins, figs, a few boxes of fresh lemons, and sweet oranges, barrel pork and herrings, which will be sold low for cash, tobacco, or any kind of public securities.

Annapolis, June 18, 1787. 4 6w

Anne-Arundel county, Head of South river, May 21, 1788.

TEN POUNDS REWARD.

RAN away, the 24th day of April last, a negro man named PETER, the property of Dr. James Steuart, and legally hired to the subscriber for one year. Peter is five feet six or seven inches high, about forty-five years of age, and grey headed; had on when he went away, a grey fearnought jacket, red half-thick breeches, osnabrig shirt, yarn stockings, old shoes and an old felt hat; he is remarkably fond of a banjer, which he often carries with him when on visits, has been used to waiting and jobbing, professes farming and sawing at the whip-saw. He is well acquainted in the following neighbourhoods, viz. Turky island, on Patuxent river, Doden, on South-river, West river, the Swamp, at and about Mr. Stephen Steward's shipyard, Annapolis and Baltimore town. He is an artful fellow, and may endeavour to pass for a free man, and change his cloaths and name. I therefore forewarn all persons at their peril, from employing, harbouring or concealing the said negro.—Whoever takes up and secures the said negro, so that I may get him again, shall receive four pounds, if taken thirty miles from home six pounds, if out of the state, the above reward, including what the law allows, paid by

RICHARD HIGGINS.

5X

Annapolis, April 29, 1788.

THE subscribers being very anxious that an immediate payment of what is due them be made, that they may be enabled to comply with their engagements, in order to facilitate the collection, have appointed Mr. John Watkins, to call upon all those who have accounts with them for the same, whose receipt shall be good; they beg that this notice be particularly attended to, as it is not in their power to give any further indulgence; those who incline to call and pay at Annapolis, will always find a person at their last store on the Dock, or at the treasury office, ready to receive.

THO. and BEN. HARWOOD.

7

Newport, Charles county, January 23, 1788.

To be RENTED, or LEASED,

THE store houses belonging to the subscriber, situated as above, and within a small distance of a capital tobacco warehouse; this stand is adapted either for a dry or wet store, or both; the houses are under rent until the first day of April next, but I believe immediate possession may be easily obtained. For terms, &c. apply to

JOHN PARNHAM.

15

PICKLED HERRINGS,

Of the First Quality, To be Sold, by

JOHN RANDALL.

7

May 24, 1788.

ON the petition of William Spurrier, of Anne-Arundel county, to the chancellor, praying the benefit of the act of assembly, entitled, An act respecting insolvent debtors, notice is hereby given to the creditors of the said petitioner, that the eleventh day of July next is appointed for a meeting of the said creditors, at the chancery office in the city of Annapolis, and that a trustee or trustees will be appointed on that day, on their behalf, according to the directions of the said act; and it is ordered that this notice be published six weeks in the Maryland Gazette, and in the Maryland Journal and Baltimore Advertiser.

Test, SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD, Reg. Cur. Can.

6X

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on Saturday, the twelfth day of July next, on the premises,

A VALUABLE plantation, lying near the mouth of Patuxent river, and opposite Point Patience, containing two hundred acres, more or less, one hundred of which is exceeding fine and level, the other chiefly in woods; on the plantation stands a good brick dwelling house, with three rooms below, and two above, a brick dairy, and other out houses; there are on the premises a very thriving apple orchard, and a very fine peach orchard, a garden pailed in; there are several fine springs on the land, and a bricked well close to the kitchen—No part of the state abounds more than the adjacent river shore in the finest fish, oysters, crabs, and abundance of water fowl in the season. I will also sell, at the same time, an excellent grist-mill, with two pair of stones, standing on a never failing stream, the stands within a mile and a half of the above-mentioned land, within three hundred yards of navigable water. She will be sold with or without the land, as may best suit. The terms will be made known on the day of sale, by

June 14, 1788. 3X J. A. THOMAS.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by F. and S. GREEN, at the POST-OFFICE, *Francis-Street.*